

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. N. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

WHAT IS THE PROPER WORK OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

The education provided by the state is of a fundamental character; and this is all that can, for some years at least be expected from it.

The districts are the best judge of what more is wanted; and it has been wisely left to them to raise the means for whatever higher instruction is needed.

It must be remembered that these subdivisions of territory differ greatly from each other, in size, intelligence, and wealth. In this country we have the two extremes of a wealthy city, with more than 100,000 inhabitants, on the one hand, and a poor country district with 50 children, on the other. The latter does not receive enough from the state to employ a teacher the requisite nine months; this deficiency (formerly supplied by township tax) must be met by the district, or the state appropriation will be forfeited.

Of course, there is no thought of higher education in such a place. But the city sustains a High School of a high order, at its own expense, and offers this privilege to all the children who will fit themselves for it.

The debatable ground lies between these two extremes. In such places as Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville and Irvington: shall they have High School departments in their large graded schools? or shall they stop with the common school branches, and leave the next to private enterprise? This is a practical question; and we answer without hesitation, that they should offer to their children an education limited only by their ability.

As a township investment it will be profitable. It is not necessary to repeat the well known argument that intelligence and good morals are a "great gain" to a community. Of the places above named the most prosperous are those where the best schools exist. They attract the best families to settle near them; they elevate the character of the people, and they increase the value of property.

A High School department, can be supported in the public school far cheaper than by private enterprise. The building already exists; the system is organized; a principal is already provided; the children have been prepared for promotion, and the chief expense will be a few hundred dollars for furniture, and about \$1,000 yearly for an assistant.

Another strong argument for this department is its influence on the rest of the school. The younger scholars constantly see an example of higher scholarship, exciting their ambition, and leading them to strive for early promotion. If there is any meaning in the word *excellence*, we find it here.

The tax payer in these "hard times" may give an intellectual answer to these arguments, but still feel opposed to paying an "unnecessary" tax; and with justice too. Economy should be practiced in schools as well as in families; and in these days teachers should be willing to bear their share of retrenchment.

When prosperity comes again, they will find school officers and citizens willing as ever to deal liberally with them.

If teachers are wise and faithful there will be no danger of "spoiling" children, and unfitting them for the hard realities of life. One prominent feature of all education must be, to teach that life is earnest; that hard work is a duty, and absolutely essential to success; that any field of labor is honorable; and that the honor lies in acting well one part, whether in a high or low position. Higher education than formerly is demanded everywhere in the common school, the high school, the academy, the college, the university, the world. And good citizens must see that it is provided.

C. M. D.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

We have previously refrained from making any remarks upon the Tilton bill of indictment against Brooklyn's most distinguished clergyman, while it was in process of being investigated by an intelligent and honest committee.

After weeks spent in examining many witnesses, and considering various offered testimony the work of the committee culminated in hearing an elaborate statement of the Brooklyn pastor and was brought to a close. Though the committee have not yet rendered their report, we feel free to make our brief comments.

Had Mr. Beecher made his statement earlier we think a great amount of scandal would have been avoided, and the cause of religion been spared some of its severest wounds arising from the weakness and vacillation of many of its friends. But we are not sure that it was possible to present this strong and convincing defence until the accuser and his associate, as well as other witnesses, had been examined. Nor is it probable that the public would have given it that full credence that they now universally accord to it.

We have read Mr. Beecher's statement attentively and the result in our mind is an undoubting vindication of his purity of intention and his integrity of conduct. He has, we must admit, evinced some *incoherence* of character that we should not have expected to find. But his weaknesses seem to spring from the amableness of his nature, the fervor of his sympathy, the

goodness of his heart. We are surprised also at the *timidity* he evinced in not temporarily and boldly recanting in the beginning, the insulting indignities and most daring outrages which his accuser so long inflicted with impunity. Of course Mr. Beecher did not see through the selfishness and artifice of that man. Neither did he understand the true nature and antagonism, and the possible treachery of the "mutual friend." But his eyes have at length been opened and all his Christian manliness aroused. All Brooklyn likewise.

We shall not be surprised if an indignant community rally to his rescue and support, with a desire to mete out to his false accuser condign punishment.

But it is well for every body to be reminded that *jealousy* is blind, is even insane; and if Tilton's rash and vindictive conduct may be charged to this cause, uncontrollable cruelty of the green-eyed monster.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

An insensate cry against outside capital has occasionally been uttered in this community. We know not who started it, but a little reflection will show that it must have had its origin in ignorance and stupidity or in some sinister design.

It is the well known policy of governments to invite and encourage the introduction of foreign capital. Our country is indebted to foreign capital, as well as to emigrant labor, for the development of its natural resources and the construction of transportation facilities.

The capital employed in any enterprise, or institution within the town, in most instances comes from without. This leaves home earnings and net profits to be all spent in making betterments on home property or in adding to the conveniences and comforts of home. There is hardly a stock of merchandise, or the machinery and tools of a manufactory, in town, and in many cases not the buildings themselves, or the residences of their reputed owners, which have not been provided by outside capital. Would any one be willing to repel outsiders who should propose to build houses, establish factories, or stores, or to carry on any legitimate business here? Depend upon it whoever objects to the investment here of foreign capital is inimical to the best interests of the town.

For ourselves we shall gladly welcome them, and the more the better.

GAS, OR NO GAS? THAT IS THE QUESTION.

After the arduous and successful labors last year to secure the introduction of gas into Bloomfield and Montclair, we supposed the question was set at rest forever. No one imagined that Bloomfield could so stoutly itself, or could possibly be so blind to its reputation and interest as to suffer that question to be opened again. The action of the Council shows that we are indebted to certain honorable members of the Town Committee for a wonderful discovery in physics and locomotion, that the true philosophy of progress is to *advance backward*! Their astuteness finds a fitting analogy in the nursery children who no sooner receive praise for the skillful block-house which they have constructed than they tumble it down again.

Many, from the time of election last Spring, have had misgivings respecting the composition of the Town Committee, and general disappointment has been felt that half the year has gone without anything definite and important being accomplished, and especially without the manifestation of any earnest sympathy with the spirit of improvement and progress. We are aware that this is due to the inveterate opposition of two or three members whose course has not sustained the hopes and confidence their friends invoked for them at the election. Is it not time for the more liberal and progressive members of the council to assert their independence and take action in the direction of progress forward? The people are taking note of the doings of their public servants, and they will not fail to know who are the true friends of the town and most devoted to its rapid development and its enduring interests.

On the question of a new contract with our gas company for lighting the village it will be perceived that the council present was equally divided, three members, *Thomas Oakes, James Beach and Cornelius Van Hook*, voting against it, and three, *SAM'L J. POTTER, J. B. RAYFORD and JOHN SHERMAN*, voting for it. Unfortunately, Mr. Richards was absent, or the matter would have been favorably settled, as we are confident his vote in the affirmative would have saved the town from disgrace.

The question will undoubtedly come up at the next meeting when we hope opposing members will have reconsidered their action and a unanimous vote of the Council set its seal to the greatest improvement but one, our town has chronicled since Gov. Bloomfield gave it its beautiful name.

PERSONAL.—We have exceedingly regretted to learn that the New York business house of Holmes & Liebiguer (our Mr. Samuel Holmes) has been obliged to succumb to the serious embarrassments which late revolutions in the copper business have brought upon them. Few Christian gentlemen have evinced more generous impulses or better judgment in the benevolent use of their wealth than Mr. Samuel Holmes. He has the warmest sympathies of his fellow citizens here and of all who were acquainted with his upright and manly character.

We regret that the pressure on our columns compels us to defer several interesting communications already in type. They shall have the precedence next week.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Co. tre Aug. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 At 6 A.M. 71° 68° 63° 65° 60° 58° 58° At Noon 82° 73° 78° 80° 78° 85° 78° At 9 P.M. 73° 69° 65° 64° 63° 73° 66°

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting, Aug. 14.

All present but Councilman Richards. The Road Committee having made a contract for the construction of a sidewalk on the eastern side of the Park, inside and next to the line of posts which bound the grounds, it was resolved by the Council that, if the owners of property fronting "Park Place," would agree to curb the sidewalk at their own cost, the line of post should be removed to the inside of the walk in line with the trees.

The Commissioners of Appeals in matter of taxes, having failed to qualify, within the required time, the Council appointed R. N. Dodd, L. Cockfair and J. C. Beach said commissioners.

The question of a new contract for lighting the street lamps another year coming up, it was stated by a member that the gas company had proposed to reduce the charge to \$7.75 per 1,000 feet. Whereupon Councilman Potter moved that the contract be given to them at that price. After some discussion the motion was put and lost by a tie vote as follows:

Yeas.—Potter, Sherman and Reford. Nays.—Oakes, Beach and Van Hooken. The application for widening and defining the lines of Washington Avenue was duly presented. It was referred to the Council for the board for examination. Adjourned.

OUR CHURCHES—BLOOMFIELD.

At WESTMINSTER, Rev. Dr. Newlin of Orange Valley occupied the pulpit in the absence of the pastor.

At BAPTIST CHURCH, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stubbett, being still absent, the Rev. Dr. Patten of the Baptist Weekly, New York, preached in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Davis, as we are informed, in the evening.

At METHODIST CHURCH the Rev. Mr. Spellmeyer absent on vacation, Rev. Mr. Allen, a local preacher from Newark, officiated in the morning; and in the evening the service was song.

At THE GERMAN CHURCH, Rev. J. M. Ensslin, the pastor, officiated at both services.

At THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the pastor, Rev. H. W. Ballantine, drew a full house and officiated at both services. The interest in this clergyman is not only unabated but increasing.

At CHRIST CHURCH, (Episcopal), a Clergyman, whose name we did not learn, conducted service and preached in the absence of the Rector.

NOTICE.

The REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Bloomfield are hereby invited to meet at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, Monday, August 24, 1874, at 8 P. M., to elect 3 delegates to a State Convention, in the city of Trenton, on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the election in Nov. next.

J. BARK REFORM.
WALTER S. FREEMAN.
HORACE DODD.
Committee.

Bloomfield, Aug. 27.

OFF FOR COLLEGE.—Mr. Lyman Page, son of our estimable fellow citizen, E. W. Page, Esq., left town on Tuesday for Hillsdale, Michigan, to enter upon his collegiate course at the celebrated Baptist Institution in that town.

The new sidewalk on the East side of the Park will be a decided improvement and will also improve the Park we think, especially if the posts are removed and a curb be substituted.

The required revision of the tax assessment list has been commenced this week by the Town Committee.

MONTCLAIR.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED at the Post Office in Montclair, N. J., Aug. 20, 1874.

Burke, Thomas, Graham, James.
Blossom, T. M., Haight, Mr.
Crane, Fredrick, King, John.
Coom, Patrick, Myers, Mrs. Mary Etta.
Carr, Chas. E., Miller, Richard M.
Cannon, Thomas, Nichols, Rebecca, S.
Denn, Mrs. Chaucery L. Pope, C. C.
Doyle, Mrs. Anna, Russell, Margaret.
Fiske, Louise, Speer, Mrs. Mary L.
Frye, John, Tarleton, M.
Ford, Miss Fannie, Ward, Mary.
Field, Mrs. W. H.

Any person calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."
JOHN C. DOREMUS, P. M.

TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR.

Tuesday, August 17.

Town Committee met according to law to review the assessor's duplicates.

All members present.

The committee having spent an evening during the past week with the assessor examining and reviewing his work for the present year, being satisfied that the assessment was being fairly and equitably laid, it was

Resolved that the duplicate of assessment for this township as herewith presented by the assessor for the current year be and the same is hereby approved.

Resolved, That parties owning land on the line of Park Street extension be notified that the said road must be opened by Dec. 1, 1874, and that if they so elect they will be allowed the privilege of working such portions of the road as pass through their own property, and in the adjustment of benefits they will be credited for so doing with \$1.75 per lineal rod.

Report of night patrol for month ending August 15 was read.

Bill of night patrol ordered paid.

Bill of J. C. Carson for repair of roads to August 15 amounts to \$224.67.

Ordered paid.

Bill of Wm. Tichenor for work done at Poor House, \$45.

Ordered paid.

Road Committee instructed to arrange for paving gutters on Gates ave.

OUR CHURCHES—MONTCLAIR.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church.—Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Babcock, Rector of St. George's Church, Brooklyn, preached an interesting and able sermon. The Pastor conducted the services.

At THE OTHER CHURCHES.—The respective pastors officiated. Attendance generally large.

VERONA—PEARL OF THE VALLEY

[From our Own Correspondent.]

In the absence of anything more important, I have to record a series of runaways on Monday last. About nine o'clock on Monday morning, a horse attached to a carriage of Mr. Stephen Camm, containing Mrs. Camm and child, and the wife of Theo. Corby and child, took flight while in the yard of Mr. Chas. Smith, and ran off.

In passing out of the yard gate, the carriage was turned over, and the occupants thrown out. They were all considerably bruised, and badly scared, but fortunately were not seriously hurt. The carriage was badly damaged. Drs. Personette and Whitehouse went to the relief of the sufferers.

The same day a horse took fright at the steam roller, near Leonard Corby's, ran off, threw out the occupants (whose names I did not learn) and well nigh demolished horse and carriage. There were two gentlemen in the carriage when the accident occurred, one of whom was badly hurt. Still another run-away. A horse and wagon of Mr. James Magar of Pleasant Valley, took flight in front of the blacksmith shop of Davenport & Son, and starting at almost lightning speed, when passing in front of the M. E. Church collided with a large rock, where he left part of the wagon, but few homeward with the front wheel and harness.

A telegraph is now being constructed from Newark through Verona, to the Penitentiary and Reform School. The Reform School has evidently fallen into competent hands. Mr. B. F. Howe, the Superintendent, seems to know just how to manage the material placed in his charge. By the way I incidentally learned the penitentiary was put to its legitimate use a few days ago. One of the constables having occasion to arrest a man at Caldwell, and not knowing what to do with him, locked him up in one of the cells of the prison until he could dispose of him in some other way.

Dr. Personette leaves this week for a tour of a fortnight in Northern New York. His close attention to business, entitles him to a brief respite, and we wish him a pleasant trip.

The pulpit of the M. E. Church was filled last Sabbath by Rev. Thomas H. Jacobus of West End. Both sermons did honor to the preacher, who received his first license from this church. The family of Rev. E. V. King, after a visit of two months among relatives in Pennsylvania, reached home on Tuesday. The paragonage of the M. E. Church is not yet finished, and the pastor and family are the guests of Mr. Wm. E. Scott.

The health of our village is all that could be desired.

For the Saturday Gazette.

BELLEVILLE AND MONTGOMERY.

FRIEND LYON:—You inform your Belleville correspondent through your columns, that his communications are three weeks overdue and that it is strange you cannot secure something valuable for the GAZETTE that shall be interesting to Bellevillians. Now if you knew Belleville as well as your correspondent, you would not think it so remarkable. All that can be written or said in praise of this town will never help its growth or prosperity. In fact the village is said by some folks to be finished, and that all it needs is a high board fence to enclose it, to prevent outsiders from approaching it. Although, if you will ride over some of the roads leading to this ancient town, you might perhaps think that all necessary means had been used to accomplish this object without resorting to the fence project.

Nothing but complaints are heard concerning the fearful condition of the streets. While various schemes have been undertaken to improve their condition, none have been carried out successfully, and the last great effort has proved worse than anything we have had heretofore. Under the one famous commission, a little work was done, a few stones picked up—in spot and a cartload of clay dropped in another, but since the advent of "Ye City Fathers," absolutely nothing has been accomplished and a year has been altogether lost.

There seems to be some great stumbling block in the path of improvement here which cannot be overcome. If any project is started that looks toward a better condition of things there is sure to be just enough opposition to overthrow it. Whether it is because the leaders in these various schemes for improvements are not the proper parties to inaugurate them, I leave to others to answer. My own notion in this matter is, that improvements of any public nature should not be forced upon the people, at least, until a majority of the residents demand them. When two or three attempt to dictate to the people of any town what they want, they may as general rule expect to find considerable opposition. While much has been said and written concerning Belleville, relating to the interests of the village proper, a very important portion of the township has been overlooked. The beautiful building sites for sale in Montgomery, should command the attention of those looking for a place to locate. No prettier little village can be found in all this section of New Jersey. Situated half way between Belleville and

Bloomfield, upon the principal street, it combines the best features of both towns with many attributes peculiarly its own, while the price of building lots are on a much lower scale than any other section in this vicinity: quite large tracts of land suitable for building purposes are held here by Mr. Elias Osborn, James Moore, C. S. Willet, George Harrison, Samuel Arthurs and others, any one of whom would probably sell at a reasonable price. The advantages of locating in this place are numerous; the principal one in the eyes of many, being the rapidity with which the price of lots would advance *provided a proper start was made upon the right basis*. What can possibly hinder this beautiful spot from growing with Railroad facilities equal to Bloomfield, and its other great inducements. Come and look at what we have to offer, Mr. Capitalist and Speculator, and you that want homes in a quiet thriving village free from the noise and filth of the great cities, and see for yourselves that half the money required in other localities for the purpose of building sites, will place you in ownership of something that will please a refined taste and the possession of which will be a joy forever.

"MORE ANOS."

For the Saturday Gazette.

A SUNDAY VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

BY A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

Ever since my good mother threatened to send me to a house of refuge for ungovernableness, I have had a strong curiosity to know something about an institution I came so near honoring with my incorrigible youth. Sunday last the opportunity presented itself and I eagerly embraced it.

Taking the little tug "Refuge" at the foot of 119th street, we steamed over to the Island, and ere we landed, could hear the voices of the children at their devotional exercises in the chapel. Entering the large, well ventilated hall, we were shown to an elevated platform interested by the chaplain's desk, and so seated that the seven hundred boys and girls were at the complete mercy of our gaze. The boys were uniformly dressed in gray suits, which, with their closely cropped heads, gave to the spectacle a sombre cast; while the girls had on striped calico dresses and white aprons. The boys were generally without shoes and stockings, and, altogether, did not compare favorably in their "get up" with the girls. Perhaps the comparison had a depressing effect on them for they did not enter into the exercises with the same gusto as the girls. The hour and a half were taken with the singing of many pieces and the reading of scripture and portions of Psalter with responses from the children, and a feeling prayer by the regular chaplain, Rev. Geo. H. Smith, who ended with a familiar discourse on the "Necessity of having an aim in life." This was truly excellent in its way, and proved that the State had at least one teacher who knows just how to talk to the boys and girls in a manner that will both interest them and sow good healthy seeds in their hearts and minds. It was indeed a study for a physiognomist to have that sea of youthful faces before him. And while the features and settled expressions showed only too clearly the low origin and influences of the little unfortunates, their generally well-developed heads were proof of the kindly disposition of nature to give them an ample mental outfit with which to start life. Most all had fully developed foreheads, and amply developed superior posterior regions of brain, where are supposed to exist the faculties that when well developed, go to the making of good boys; while the basilar portions in which the irrepressible, ugly functions are thought to have their habitation, were not disproportionately heavy.

In fact I noticed only one really bad-looking face and head among these buds of crime. This chap's head shelled down swiftly from the upper parietal suture to his ears, and this with a "villainously low forehead" and regular "hang-dog" expression of countenance, together with sundry sly pinches of his neighbor's back and other devices for the annoyance of all within his reach, proved him to be a "bad 'un."

At my feet the chaplain's little girl, nicely dressed, was having free range from one end of the platform to the other, and many of the smaller children became so absorbed in her movements as to lose momentarily the regulation expression, begotten by the constant surveillance, and to let steal from their eyes and find mute utterance in their tremulous lips, a yearning from their inmost souls for just such liberty and love and care as they felt that she enjoyed.

I must confess that ever since, I have been haunted by the silent appeal that shone unconsciously from the eyes and faces of some of those woe filled fellows.

Talk of their being happy and content is but throwing the lie in the face of Nature. Content and happiness are to be found with every childish action must square with some regulation or be declared punishable. That the Superintendent and assistants are kind and humane, admits of no doubt; but one cannot but reflect that they are simply children and have no lenient mother to steal to and beg and receive an extra slice of bread or cake, to make glad the hungry instinct that possesses every child at times and the gratification of which is a physiological necessity.

No, no, a mathematical distribution on the eminent authority of Dr. So and so constitutes a sufficiency, and the little stomachs must silently question a philosophy that like most philosophies, transcends nature and common sense.

Shades of my youthful bowels! This question of hunger, I can contain myself no longer to dwell on. And I hereby solemnly declare that if mother had put her throat into execution, I would have escaped and returned to eat her out of house and home in less than a week's time.

H. C.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

An act to incorporate "The Village of Irvington," in the Township of Clinton, and County of Essex.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the county of Essex contained within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a monument planted by the commissioners to lay out streets in the city of Newark on the western side of Montgomery avenue or Twentieth street, and at a corner in the division line between the city and township; thence running easterly along the boundary line between said city and township to a point midway between Nineteenth B and Twentieth C streets; thence running southerly to a straight line between Nineteenth B and Nineteenth C streets, and so as to run midway between Nineteenth B and Nineteenth C streets to a point on that line north of Prospect and Goldsmith avenues; thence westerly and midway between said Prospect and Goldsmith avenues to a point on that line midway between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets; and thence northerly midway between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets to the city of Newark; and the result of such survey, thence northerly on the last named boundary line to the line of the city of Newark; and thence southerly along said city line to the place of beginning and the same is hereby formed into a village corporate to be designated and known as "The Village of Irvington."

2. And be it enacted, That all the inhabitants of this state residing within such limits, and their successors are hereby constituted and continued a body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, by the name of "The Village of Irvington," and lay that name shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall in addition to the rights, privileges, and immunities imposed by this act, be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities conferred and imposed by the laws of this state, upon the inhabitants of the several townships thereof, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That the said corporation by the said name of "The Village of Irvington," shall and may be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered, and all matters may be common seal and shall and may be under any other law or laws of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That the officers of the said village shall be a president and four trustees, who together shall constitute and be known as the board of trustees; a village clerk, who shall be clerk of the board of trustees, and one or more assessors and clerks of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge and clerk of election who shall act in their stead; the first election of said officers shall take place on the eighteenth day of April next, which election shall be held and conducted in the same manner, so far as practicable as all other elections contemplated by this act; at that election the legal voters present before the voting begins shall elect from their own number a judge